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sons of influence who can bring pressure to do so. No matter if you have done this—do it again and in a positive and conclusive manner. Don't wait on others; strike straight from the shoulder, NOW, and put all your might behind the blow."

Right on the heels of this frantic and eccentrically italicized appeal from his National Campaign Manager and his Assistant National Campaign Manager against any kind of change in the treaty ex-President TART informs President Wilson that every body but him knows that there must be reservations, and that it is his duty as the servant of the Republic to accept those reservations and make the best of them instead of quitting in personal pique. That, we think, is a fair statement of Mr. TART's position as indicated in the subjoined paragraphs in the *Public Ledger*:

"Everybody knows—unless it be the President—that a majority of the Senate is in favor of reservations restricting by construction and qualification such an interpretation of the treaty that Congress might when called upon refuse to fulfill certain of its legal and honorable obligations which, the majority think, would arise under the treaty unless qualified. And every one knows but the President that unless such reservations are agreed upon there are enough votes in the Senate to defeat the treaty, whatever the consequence."

And after stating this plain fact thus squarely to the only man who refuses to recognize its existence Mr. TART goes on to say:

"If rejection follows what will be the course of the President? He will have to seek a new treaty, with new provisions substituted for the present League of Nations, and if he fails in this with the Allies he will have to deal directly with Germany as to the terms of a separate peace. He cannot wash his hands of the whole business. Under our system he is the sole initiator of treaties. He alone can lead the way to peace. If the Senate refuses to concur in a peace treaty of his making he cannot say 'I won't play because I can't have my way.' He might do so in respect to most treaties, but not in respect to a peace treaty. We must have a peace treaty, the war must end and the consequent change of relations and rights must be definitely settled. What, then, is his present duty? It is to face facts as they are and make the best of them."

Thus, while Premier CLEMENCEAU is exhibiting in the most practical way the fallacious and misleading character of President Wilson's main argument for unequalled ratification of the President of the League to Enforce Peace is exhibiting at the same time with invincible logic and common sense the silly futility of the appeal by the campaign managers of his own league and the plain duty of the President to be the President even after the President shall have discovered that he is beaten.

M. CLEMENCEAU knows that the qualification of the treaty by reservations is not impossible. Mr. WILSON to the contrary notwithstanding. Ex-President TART, on this side of the Atlantic, knows and does not hesitate to inform President Wilson that the ratification of the treaty without reservations is impossible. Everybody seems to know these things—everybody except the President.

A British Minority Strike Against British Majority Sovereignty.

The railway strike situation in England can be plainly stated and easily understood. The present British Government represents, if it represents anything at all, the British nation. But the railway unions have demanded that the Government should represent them above all the people. They threatened that if their minority will not be imposed by the Government upon the majority nation they would defy the Government, lock the wheels of the country's transportation, paralyze the country's industry, cut off the country's food and fuel—freeze and starve the majority into submission to the minority. And now the minority unions are trying to make good those threats against the nation.

This is the British strike condition in a nutshell. Nobody blinks the truth over there; nobody needs shut his eyes to its significance over here. It is, as the British Government declares in its denunciation of the strikers, simply war against the whole nation by a highly organized, closely centralized minority power which fights its war exactly as the highly organized and closely centralized German power fought its war against Europe, regardless of the terrible cost to men, women and even children.

The issue being so clear, the result cannot be in doubt. Either the British Government is going to defeat the railway strikers or it is going to hand over its functions. It is not going to hand them over, however, to the strikers. If it were willing to it could never abdicate sovereignty itself to a minority so long as British democracy is what it is. It could hand over these functions to nobody but the majority nation.

To British democracy the tyranny of a minority is insufferable. It makes no difference whether it is the tyranny of a minority of high caste, like the long since disposed of tyrannical House of Lords, or the tyranny of a minority of middle class moneybags, or the tyranny of a minority of labor unions. There is nothing that will arouse British democracy more powerfully than the attempt of any minority either by threat or by force to make the majority subject to its will. There is nothing that the British majority will crush with more

grain satisfaction.

So the Government of DAVID LLOYD GEORGE is not going to surrender the nation's sovereignty to this striking minority. It could not, if it wanted to, surrender that sovereignty. It would not have the chance. The British nation would throw the Lloyd George Government out before the Lloyd George Government had even begun to consider an abdication of the national sovereignty in behalf of the minority of railway strikers. The nation would set up a Government that would put and keep the striking minority under the will of the national majority—put it there, if necessary, by sheer brute strength.

Roosevelt Memorial Week.

None who has watched the Sunday pilgrimages of Americans to the graves of THEODORE ROOSEVELT will fear that his memory will easily fade. His character, his principles, his deeds are now, many months after his death, as eagerly discussed as if he were still in the flesh.

But it is the habit of civilized men to establish formal memorials to their great Americans who wish to honor ROOSEVELT in the same grateful way that they have honored WASHINGTON and LINCOLN and GRANT. The 27th of October is ROOSEVELT's birthday, and the week preceding that Monday will be the occasion for memorial meetings in every city and village, and an opportunity for all to contribute toward a memorial befitting him who is so sorely missed.

Guayaquil Cleaned Up.

A despatch of a few lines from Guayaquil, saying that Major-General GOMAS has announced the eradication of yellow fever in that town, indicates that the chief seaport of Ecuador at last has lifted from it the incubus of centuries. It was once the cry in Panama that its yellow fever came from Guayaquil, and in Guayaquil that the fever originated in Panama. When GOMAS and STONTS cleaned up the Isthmus it became evident that the natural recrimination was unfounded. Since then the Ecuador town has been the worst plagued fever city of South America. As late as 1912 the American Consul at Guayaquil reported that tourists should stay away except from June 1 to October 1.

If Guayaquil has been cleaned up so that the mosquito will no longer exist it must also be that the town has been rid of other pests. The Andine traveler WHYMEY testified that in the bedroom he took at Guayaquil he made a collection of fifty kinds of insects. It is not nature who has been dirty there, but man. The city was clean only after the torrential rains. Drainage of streets and the elimination of pools where mosquitoes breed were the chief needs of the place. Ecuador in general is not a victim of yellow fever, but the reputation of its seaport kept many visitors away.

Thanks to GOMAS and his associates in the Rockefeller commission an important South American city which is only 2,800 miles from New York is made safe for the tourist and the trader, not to mention the 50,000 inhabitants who have lived in constant fear of yellow jack.

Toll the Bell Mr. Dowling Hung in City Hall.

IT WAS FRANK L. DOWLING who conceived and carried into effect the plan to install the old Tremont village bell in the cupola of City Hall to sound the hours and to arouse the people in hours of rejoicing or distress.

The bell rang out for armistice and victory when the good news came from France that right had triumphed and the Germans had capitulated. It notes marking the passage of time have become part of the city life. The bell is a municipal institution.

To-day FRANK L. DOWLING will be buried. He died in the service of the city, President of the Borough of Manhattan. To THE SUN, and we believe to scores of thousands of others, it would seem a graceful thing if, while Mr. DOWLING's co-laborers in the municipal Government and his personal friends are at his bier to-day the bell hangs in City Hall because of his pleasant thought should toll. It would be an honor appropriate to Mr. DOWLING's memory and a suitable recognition of the esteem in which the people of Manhattan held him.

Omaha Furnishes an Object Lesson.

In Omaha, where a mob of race rioters fired the court house, assaulted the Mayor and lynched a negro, the authorities blundered as authorities in other communities frequently blunder when the spirit of violence seizes considerable numbers of the people without their jurisdiction.

If one man, or half a dozen men, set out to commit arson and murder the laziest and least efficient policeman or sheriff will take effective steps as a matter of course to put an end to their functions. It is not going to be the trouble. The incendiary and assassin will be captured if it is possible. If it is necessary to shoot him to prevent the commission of crime he will be shot.

But when a great number of violent men plan to commit arson and murder the authorities too frequently wait until the attempt is actually under way before they adopt measures to perform their duty. They let the mob form, they allow it to approach the spot where its victim is, and only when the final act of its lawless design is imminent do they resort to those measures to maintain the peace which are understood and respected by mobs. Because of this neglect of preliminary precautions such disgraceful crimes as those committed in Omaha occur, and their disgrace is made blacker by the fact that the au-

thorities might prevent them by exercising reasonable foresight.

Unless the newspaper despatches from Omaha utterly misrepresent conditions there, the outbreak on Sunday which disturbed the peace for a period of several days. These disorders should have put the public officers on their guard. They should have been prepared to suppress the riot at its beginning, to thwart the plans of the disorderly to gather in numbers, to render impossible the creation of a situation in which the Mayor felt it necessary to imperil his life by oratorical appeals to a mob to behave. The human units composing a mob may be amenable to reason as individuals, but that mob itself, intoxicated with rage, will heed nothing except force.

We have not the Nebraska statutes at hand, but in all the States the police obligation and duty with regard to the public peace are about the same. They are succinctly set forth in the charter of New York city:

"It is hereby made the duty of the Police Department and the police force, at all times of day and night, and the members of such force are hereby thereto empowered, to especially preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, suppress riots, mobs and insurrections, disperse unlawful or dangerous assemblies, and assemblies which obstruct the free passage of public streets, sidewalks, parks, and places; . . ."

Wherever and whenever the police power is used as it should be used rioters will be prevented from gathering. Wherever and whenever it is weakly used there will be mob violence, and then the military.

The race riots which have brought shame to Washington, to Chicago, to Omaha and to other cities may be the result of revolutionary agitation, as some persons assert. If this is the case against lax administration of the law is made stronger. Should such a conspiracy exist it would be the duty of the authorities to use extra vigilance in maintaining order.

General Wood Tackles a Tough Job.

Major-General LEONARD WOOD is, to put it mildly, unlucky. He did not go to France to fight, despite his best efforts. Now he has been ordered to Omaha to suppress disorder, practically to maintain the peace by martial law, though formal abrogation of civil authority may not be made. It is military duty of the hardest, most trying and unsatisfactory kind, as every soldier and sailor who has been called on to do it will testify.

No officer in the army is better qualified by temperament and experience to deal with promoters of disorder on one hand and the civil authorities on the other than General Wood. The good citizens of Omaha are lucky to have him to protect them.

"Yours for the I. W. W."

Every American should keep in mind that Representative COOPER of Ohio after reading in the House from WILLIAM Z. FOSTER's work on Syndicalism said:

"I also have a copy of the *Labor World*, a paper which is published in Pittsburgh and is devoted to the interests of the working classes. In it are reproduced photographic proofs of FOSTER's I. W. W.ism. FOSTER, 'Yours for the revolution, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.'"

The *SUN* has reproduced from the writings of FOSTER, instigator and general manager of the steel strike, enough to prove that he has preached and urged Bolshevism. That, he said, was "old stuff," but Mr. COOPER proves that FOSTER boasts that he is "Yours for the I. W. W." and "Yours for the revolution."

This is new stuff.

When the war began the Grand Duchess MARIE-ADÉLAÏDE ruled Luxembourg, and unsuccessfully protested against German invasion of its territory. The German reply was their march across the Grand Duchy and the occupation they persisted in until the armistice. When the Americans got to her capital they were greeted as liberators and General PESHINGTO stood beside MARIE-ADÉLAÏDE on the balcony of the grand dual palace as our soldiers entered Luxembourg on November 21.

Politics had been brewing during the period of German occupation and a government for republican institutions was on foot. MARIE-ADÉLAÏDE had suffered in popularity. She was said to have written to the German Emperor that she prayed every day "your army may be successful and bring back to Germany a heavy harvest of laurel." It was reported she was to marry a Bavarian prince, Henry; that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was to marry one of her four sisters. Republicanism, resentment against Germany, a keen eye for the future, stirred the Luxemburgers, and in January a republic was proclaimed. MARIE-ADÉLAÏDE quit the throne, and CHARLOTTE, her sister, succeeded her. Out of that uprising came the present republic.

When the Luxemburgers, men and women voting on equal terms, decided to retain their constitutional monarchy and to seek an economic alliance with France. The Grand Duchy was a member of the German Zollverein. Belgium wanted the alliance its people have decreed with France. It has valuable mineral deposits and important iron works. MARIE-ADÉLAÏDE is a girl of 20; CHARLOTTE is younger. Luxembourg has preserved the dynasty and thrown in its lot with France.

A New Motor Safety Device.

A blanket wrapped about his head to keep his ears warm when Earl Christie of Emporia from serious injuries when the auto in which he was riding collided with another auto near Emporia, Kan., was driven through the glass windshield, but he was not injured.

RETURN THE RAILWAYS.

From the *Railway Age*.

Lumber men and the lumber industry generally have always taken interest in railroad problems; however, with the present complex situation the railroad question has occupied even more of their convention time than formerly. The governmental relations committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, sitting recently in Chicago, adopted resolutions vigorously denouncing Government ownership or operation of railroads, and protesting rigid long and short haul provisions.

At the summer